

67—The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION**  
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

**THE WEEKLY EDITION**  
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always in advance. \$1 in advance will pay for six months. \$5 will pay for three copies one year.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no notice will be paid to them.

67—Postage must be paid.

### The Death of General Jackson.

In accordance with custom, we put our sheet in the habiliments of mourning, for the decease of ANDREW JACKSON. It is a sombre aspect for the first number of a new volume, as this is, of our weekly paper; but we have nevertheless the consolatory reflection, to soothe our grief, that the deceased was in all respects ready for the summons of the Grim Messenger.

We copy below further particulars of the death and burial, together with the just and eloquent tribute of the Louisville Democrat, to the virtues of the Great Man now no more, as expressing, much better than we can do it for ourselves, the feelings occasioned by this melancholy yet inevitable event:

From the Louisville Democrat, June 16.

### The Death and Funeral of Andrew Jackson.

The Nashville Union of the 12th instant, has furnished us with some further particulars relative to the decease and funeral of this illustrious patriot. It had been long apparent both to himself and his immediate friends, that his earthly career was rapidly drawing to its close. Several times late, the flickering light of life seemed upon the point of going out, but by timely aid and skilful medical attendance it was temporarily revived. On Sunday morning last, however, says the Union, "it became apparent that the skill of the physician was exhausted, and that the demands of the grim monster could no longer be resisted. The progress of his disease was such that life could no longer be sustained. This fact was known to the suffering old hero early on Sunday, and he freely communicated his consciousness of the fact that his time had come. During the day his mind was occupied with his future state—his conversation had constant reference to his approaching dissolution, but at no time did he express the slightest apprehension as to his entire preparation for the awful change or the least fear of appearing in the presence of his great Creator. He was, however, in the most interesting details of his last day's conversation, which we intend to present hereafter in an authentic shape. At this time we must be content to state, that after discovering that he could last but a few hours, he summoned around him his faithful domestics, and in a strain of pious exhortation, exhorted them to fidelity in all their duties, impressing upon them the importance of Christianity, and upon taking an affectionate leave of them, he expressed the sincere hope that he might meet them all in heaven.

"His conversation with his beloved family was characterized by the deepest solicitude for their attention to religion. He retained his intellect in full vigor down to the very time of his dissolution. His bodily pain was great, but it seemed to have no effect upon the clearness or vigor of his mental operations. His dying hour was cheered with the bright assurance within him that in a few short moments he would be united in heaven with his beloved wife, who had gone before him. Among the last things he said, was that his sufferings, though great, were nothing in comparison with those of his dying savior, through whose death and suffering he looked for everlasting happiness. In this temper of mind he quietly and calmly breathed his last at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, the 8th inst."

When the melancholy intelligence reached Nashville, a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen was immediately convened, and resolutions adopted, calling a general meeting of the citizens. In pursuance of the call thus made, a very large meeting of the people of Nashville assembled at the Court House on Monday afternoon, and adopted a number of resolutions expressing their grief for the loss of so venerated a citizen, and making suitable arrangements for the funeral.

Early on Tuesday evening a vast concourse of people assembled at the Hermitage. The body was laid out in the hall, uncovered, every one being desirous to take a last lingering look at the mortal remains of him who had been the chief actor in so many glorious and eventful scenes. Many of his old companions, who had been long separated, were gathered around their many cheeks as they gazed for the last time upon his features cold in death.

Business of all kinds was suspended in Nashville—the houses were closed—the bells of all the churches tolled—and minute guns were fired during the morning. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Edgar. After the service, his body was conveyed to the vault prepared many years before for its reception, and there placed by the side of that of his beloved wife.

Thus has been consigned to the silent tomb, the last remains on earth of one of the brightest ornaments of America and of the world. Although such an event has been long expected, the death of Andrew Jackson is still a loss to the nation, and his passing is a sad and mournful event. We can only say that his life was a noble and heroic one, and that his death is a great loss to the world.

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# The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 26, 1845.

[Volume V Number 1]

despite of difficulties that seemed insurmountable and dangers the most appalling. At such times he counted no costs, he reckoned not who followed him, but with firm nerve and indomitable resolution he clove his way through all obstacles, and strode with gigantic footsteps to the objects he held in view.

We may admit that he had faults—who is there, however, the faults of a great and noble mind—we might say, they originated from an excess of those great qualities that made him a hero and a patriot. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that he was a man of nature, to constitute an individual with moral and physical qualities so evenly balanced in all respects, as to enable him in all things, and in despite of all obstacles to reach the exact line which divides good from evil, without sometimes passing over from the impetus necessary to attain it. General Jackson may have done so on some occasions, but his errors were few and trifling, indeed, compared with his many virtues and the magnitude of his services. The consequences of the former have long passed away, but the good that he has done will live after him in the glory he has added to our national character, and in the free institutions he has so materially aided to secure.

In person, General Jackson was tall, and of a somewhat spare make. He possessed a vigorous frame and remarkable powers of endurance. During his presidency (we never had the pleasure of seeing him during his earlier years), his dignified and venerable aspect, and his urbane and courteous manners, won the involuntary affection and esteem of all who came in contact with him. Not only his friends, but his political enemies who knew him personally, loved and admired the man—they could not help it. No one could look upon him without being immediately impressed with the conviction of being in the presence of an extraordinary individual. There was an indefinable something in his appearance, manner and deportment, that was irresistibly captivating, and that marked him plainly as one differing materially from all ordinary men.

He has now departed from us forever. We shall never more behold him upon this earth, and indeed, we of the present generation cannot expect ever to behold another like him. The world produces but few such men as Andrew Jackson. Regrets would be unavailing, but we cherish his memory, and his memory as that of one who has been the pride and ornament of his country. The impartial historian, will assign him a rank among the greatest heroes and patriots, of the present or any other age. May his precepts strengthen our bonds of union and the love of liberty, and his example stimulate the rising generation of America to seek for renown, in deeds of virtuous and disinterested patriotism.

### The Whigs and Texas.

There are a few "leading" Whigs in this State, who, sincerely or insincerely, go for Oregon, Texas, and their own country, against the machinations of England. Many of them, however, are still avowedly hostile to the annexation of Texas, especially in this category is the Indiana Journal, and the pliancy of Whig leaders by whom it is directed. That paper has repeatedly called upon its party to choose men at the coming election, as Congressmen and members of the General Assembly of the State, who will defeat the consummation of Annexation, and thus disgrace their own country, in the eyes of the whole world, for the gratification of the ambition and vanity of Great Britain. To such as are disposed to even listen with the least complacency to the unpatriotic advice of the Journal, we commend the following article from the Lexington, Ky., Observer, a paper in the confidence and conducted under the auspices of HENRY CLAY.

"The news we give of Mexico will arrest the attention of our readers. There can be no doubt that England is actively engaged in Mexican and Texian affairs. What is now proper for the United States? When Mr. Clay wrote his letter from Raleigh against John Tyler's presidential scheme of annexation, which, that Texas, he expressly declared that the United States should tolerate no European interference with Texas; and if any such was attempted, it should be resisted by us even at the hazard of war.

"We think this was the substance of his declaration, and it met a cordial response in the hearts of the Whigs. Scarcely a Whig party did, the infamous motives that induced the ever-to-be-remembered John Tyler to attempt a miserable party question, which should always be considered and acted upon as a measure of national concern, since it comprehends our foreign relations, yet the Whigs took then the broad and elevated ground, through the great leader and candidate, that Texas, from her geographical position and other considerations, must be wholly independent of all European connections. The time has come when the United States must act with decision and promptitude, if it shall turn out that England has stimulated by her councils and her aid the Mexican Congress to declare Texas independent, provided Texas will not annex herself to the United States, leaving full liberty to annex herself to any other power on earth.

"It is well known that we have opposed and do still oppose the Texas project, in all its main features; but we are still more opposed to its being annexed to any other country. If Great Britain, through her influence, is able to defeat the annexation to this country, it takes but little sagacity to see that she will be able to make a treaty with Texas, which will render the latter as much more completely dependent upon her as Texas is now upon us. Against all this we make our protest; and we shall be glad to see the men now at the head of affairs take an honorable stand, although our confidence in them is not so large as a grain of mustard seed.

"We have said that the territory of the United States is large enough for us for centuries to come; and that it is endangering the integrity of the Union to enlarge our territorial possessions, and that we should not be so foolish as to do so. We have said that the United States should not be so foolish as to do so. We have said that the United States should not be so foolish as to do so.

**A Whig Candidate at last!**  
We see that John B. Foley publishes in the Journal a list of appointments to address the people in favor of sending him to Congress from this district. The Journal, however, does not seem disposed to endorse him as the preferred Whig candidate, and we don't wonder at it. The Whig people here laugh at the idea of voting for John—the Whig leaders say nothing.

We hear a rumor that Herod is also on the track, as a Whig candidate. But thus far we have no better authority for the fact.

### The Florida Victory!

The election in this new State has resulted in a complete democratic victory. The Georgia papers make the democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, 26. Most of them are elected over Call, whig, for Governor, by about 600 majority; and Levy, dem., over Putnam, whig, for Congress, by 800 at least. This young State has been claimed by the whigs, and they exerted themselves to the utmost to bring out their strength. They admit they have met a Waterloo defeat.

67—The Brookville American is mistaken in supposing the letter from Union County, which it copies from the State Sentinel, was written by J. S. Reid, Esq. It was not written by that gentleman.

### British Abuse.

The London "Times," (making up its opinions of matters and things in this country, from the statements of the Whig papers,) in one of its late articles, discussing the probable results of war, and backing out from the bullying tone which it at first assumed, observes:

"The Northern States are identified with the continuance of peace and the progress of manufactures. The Southern States would not like to sacrifice their trade in cotton, tobacco, and other produce, for so illusory an object. The brewers in the West may desire a row, from an inherent love of sport and of mischief, or a thirst for gain."

Despite of its much boasted intelligence, nothing could more clearly prove the ignorance of the London "Times" than its remark in relation to the West, especially as to the feelings with which its people regard the Oregon question. In every respect, the imputations of the Times are the reverse of the truth. Our people have no desire for a "brawl" or a "row" about the matter. They have not made and will not make any bluster about it, in imitation of Sir Robert Peel and the London "Times." But it is not the least certain, that at all and every hazard, they will maintain the rights of our country to the territory of Oregon. Indeed, they will take possession of it; and peacefully, if they can, forcibly, if they must, will maintain possession. In doing this, they will not be impelled, as the "Times" supposes, by "an inherent love of sport or of mischief," or at least of all, by "a thirst for gain." They regard the question as one too serious for "sport," and of all sections of our country, the people of the West are least controlled by "a thirst for gain"—much less than even the South, to which the absence of such a desire is most frequently accorded. The Southern people may be more liberal in expenditures; the Western people are careless about obtaining the means for being so. Nor is Oregon desired by the West merely to promote national aggrandizement. The chief desire is, that the territory shall not become a part of the British colonial empire, and consequently subject to the inflictions of English rapacity, oppression and avarice; but that it shall be a home of the free and a refuge for the oppressed. However they may be misapprehended, or misrepresented by their enemies, this is the governing motive with the Western people; and the London "Times" cannot learn too soon, that they have the ability, as well as a firm determination, to act accordingly, notwithstanding the abuse of the "Times," or the bluster and bullying of the British government.

67—The following is one of the best of many good poems of similar character, written by Mrs. Bolton. It will be read with pleasure, not only because of its harmony of numbers, but more especially because its sentiments harmonize exactly with the feelings of the people, which are deeply, though quietly stirred, in regard to Oregon.

### The Oregon Emigrant's Address to the American Flag.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Dear ensign of liberty, as I unfold thee,  
Like some lovely spirit untainted by earth,  
Thy stars are as purely and brilliantly beaming  
As when they arose o'er the land of our birth.

To form thee, a bright band of angels attended,  
Each with an offering of Heaven's own day;  
And patriot's found, when the colors were blended,  
The stripes of the rainbow, the stars of the sky.

I go to the land where the orange is throwing,  
Its Eden-like wealth on the wing of the breeze;  
Where beautiful lakes and bright rivers are flowing,  
To mingle their waves with the tide of the seas.

With thou, like the pillar of cloud, go before me,  
As far from my kindred and home I depart;  
To see thy proud stripes waving gallantly o'er me,  
Would quicken my footsteps and gladden my heart.

Beside the Atlantic our fathers victorious,  
The star spangled banner in triumph display'd;  
Shall not their sons plant it stainless and glorified,  
Where waves of the noble Pacific are stay'd?

In that far-off land, of savannas and mountains,  
The spirit of beauty's abroad in the air;  
Streamlets and water-falls, wild-flowers and fountains,  
Are mingling their grandeur and loveliness there.

It is a bright gem—shall Victoria wear it?  
Shall Britain's fierce ensign stream o'er it in pride?  
No, no, from the lion the eagle would tear it;  
It must be ours only whatever betide.

We know the deep hatred that England is breathing;  
We know all her arts, all her treachery and guile;  
The poisonous chalice where roses are wreathing,  
She fain would present with a kiss and a smile.

In burning Hindostan her banners are flying;  
'Tis sounding aloft on dark Africa's shore  
Around the breezes of China are sighing,  
And still she is reaching and grasping for more.

But when we were weak and her chains were around us,  
Her acts of oppression we durst not oppose;  
Our forefathers under the shackles that bound us,  
And liberty's star in splendor arose.

That star is undim'd and its light is still shining,  
Beyond the bright skies of our own favored shore;  
It gleams where the vassals of Europe are pinning,  
To throw off the fetters their ancestors wore.

Though England may still be her conquests extending,  
O'er hielings that fight at a tyrant's command,  
She never can conquer the freemen, defending,  
Their birth-right, their hearth-stone, their dear native land.

In Oregon children of freemen are dwelling;  
The blood of the perilous journey they've braved;  
The throes of their fathers their proud hearts are swelling,  
They're willing to die, but they can't be enslaved.

No, no, starry flag, we can never forget thee,  
Thy freedom is shrouded in tyranny's night;  
Wherever we dwell we're determined to set thee,  
And die or maintain thee unsullied and bright.

### Look Out!

The Governor of Ohio having issued his proclamation, according to law, notifying that the following new Banks are authorized to proceed to the business of banking: Commercial Bank, Cincinnati; Exchange Bank, Columbus; Franklin Bank, Cincinnati; City Bank, Cleveland; Dayton Bank, Dayton, we would caution the people of Indiana to keep a sharp look out for the trash, as no doubt much of it will be sent here for circulation. Every man runs the risk of loss who even sleeps upon it.

67—We have no longer reason to complain of dry weather. For the past two weeks the rain has poured down night and day, and still continues, as if it never meant to stop. We shall shortly hear as much grumbling because we have too much rain, as we have heard for the want of enough. The "clerk of the weather" manages badly,—that's a fact.

67—The Rushville Whig talks about "the Evansville Canal Company" and ridicules Congressman Smith for voting for the grant of lands obtained at the last session. Will the Whig tell us what that Company is, and where they live?

### State Census for 1845.

The first column of the following table shows the number of free white male inhabitants, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, in the several counties in this State, so far as returns have been received at the Auditor of State's office. The second column shows the aggregate vote in the same counties at the last Presidential Election.

County	Census, 1845.	Vote, 1844.
Orange	2002	1746
Pike	1035	859
Crawford	972	859
Vanderburgh	1661	1212
Gibson	1709	1614
Perry	900	898
Harrison	2536	2396
Second District.		
Floyd	2070	1937
Washington	2035	2814
Jackson	1923	1711
Third District.		
Franklin	2070	2916
Ohio	898	361
Ripley	2225	2057
Fourth District.		
Union	1491	1414
Wayne	2016	2648
Wayne	4839	4075
Fifth District.		
Bartholomew	2368	2116
Marion	3755	3374
Hancock	1428	1157
Hamilton	1992	1764
Brown	686	491
Johnson	2066	1824
Sixth District.		
Greene	1768	1671
Martin	838	722
Morgan	2232	2125
Daviess	1807	1571
Sullivan	1828	1085
Owen	1808	1643
Seventh District.		
Hendricks	2372	2132
Potomac	3167	2907
Vigo	2449	2371
Eighth District.		
Richmond	244	276
Tipton	1734	3128
Boone	1734	1693
Clifton	1691	1601
Ninth District.		
Miami	1202	1086
Lake	528	825
Fulton	729	658
Jasper	499	311
Marshall	692	569
Laporte	2176	1843
White	543	472
Elkhart	2124	1723
Tenth District.		
Blackford	362	289
Adams	596	494
Grant	1156	873
Steuben	848	673
Huntington	736	601

### Indiana Asbury University.

In our paper of the 12th inst., we inserted a communication under the signature of "E," which appearing to be of a political character, the latter portion of it, in relation to the alleged expulsion and dismissal of a few students in this institution, did not, in a hasty perusal, attract our notice, or at most, but imperfectly. As to the statements in that part of the communication, we have no doubt the writer was misinformed.

In cheerfully publishing the following letter from Professor Larrabee in relation to this matter, we take pleasure in saying that our former favorable opinion of the University has been constantly on the increase, arising from the well known learning, purity of character, amiable deportment and ability of the Faculty, and the increasing number of the students. We never before heard a whisper against the discipline of the institution, and are satisfied that no well founded objection exists against it. We doubt not that its exercise in the case referred to, was painfully forced upon the Faculty, and was absolutely necessary to the welfare and usefulness of the University. We know of no literary institution in the West which we would sooner recommend to the notice of parents or guardians in which to obtain for their sons and wards a sound and thorough education.

### GREENCASTLE, JUNE 17, 1845.

Gentlemen—Your correspondent E, in the Sentinel of the 11th inst, grossly misrepresents the facts in relation to the expulsion of certain students from our University. His version of the affair conveys an impression utterly false. He is either ignorant of the facts in the case, or he wilfully and intentionally misrepresents them.

It is not usual to make cases of college discipline matters of public discussion in a newspaper. I do not think that the present case demands, on the part of the Faculty of the University, a departure from their usual course, which is to refrain from exposing to the public the acts of misbehavior in the ill-advised and misguided young men, who may fall under salutary discipline. Nevertheless if E, under his own proper name, pleases to discuss the subject, and the parties more particularly interested ask for a development of the whole affair, they may be accommodated.

Yours, respectfully,  
W. C. LARRABEE.

### Notice.

Mr. JONATHAN BILBY having left home some time previous, to seek more constant employment, for a short time resident of Scipio, Ia., is hereby informed that his wife and one of his children are considered dangerously ill, and are alone, and that it is necessary that he make all possible speed to come to them, they being strangers here, alone, and in destitute circumstances—his wife not knowing where to address him by letter.

June 10, 1845. A. K.

67—The above comes through the mail, and we are subjected to a tax of a dime, in addition to the trouble incurred in granting the favor. We do the favor for the sake of the poor woman and her children, and not to gratify the "friend" who makes the request in her behalf. His "friendship" can't be worth much, if he is either too mean or too ignorant to pay postage in such a case as this.

**SALE OF THE OHIO STATESMAN.**—Colonel Medary gives notice in the Statesman that he has disposed of his paper to Mr. Hazewell of the "Concord (Mass.) Freeman." Thousands will regret the circumstances which impel Mr. Medary to retire from editorial life, and will, with ourselves, fervently wish for his future happiness and prosperity, in whatever situation he may be placed. He has for many years been one of the most distinguished and efficient editors in the United States.

**CREDITORIAL TO THE DARKIES.**—It appears that at the collection in the thirteen churches at Cincinnati, in behalf of the Pittsburgh sufferers, \$747 were contributed, being an average of \$57 each. The highest was \$150. The colored congregation (Baptist) gave \$350—being more in proportion to their number—than any other of the churches.

**WHAT NEXT?**—A portion of the whig press are blaming Mr. Owen for his communication to the N. Y. Sun, (published in the Sentinel of April 10,) and another portion are claiming to have originated the idea it contains. These whig editors are a real funny set.

### Robt. Dale Owen.

We find in the New York Sun of June 12, the following notice of the course which has been pursued by the Indiana State Journal in relation to Mr. OWEN. Though the course of the Journal in this matter may be relieved well enough by some of its readers, others, and particularly those actuated by gentlemanly and disinterested feelings, instead of partizan bigotry, cannot but be greatly disgusted. But the Journal evidently thinks that "nothing good can come out of Nazareth," and acts accordingly.

"The Indiana State Journal is quite out of humor with the Hon. Robert Dale Owen on account of the truly able and eloquent letter he directed to our columns, in which he set the motives and conduct of Indiana in relation to her State debt in a new and fairer light. We were obliged to Mr. Owen for giving us and the world in general a higher opinion of his State and greater confidence in her anxiety and ultimate power to meet to the last cent her liabilities. They must like to be misrepresented, those Indiana Journal people, or they would not snarl so savagely at Mr. Owen's patriotic explanations. A paper heretofore so full of affectionate regard towards Mr. Owen and the spirit of the Western people, attacked a vote of his in Congress as savoring of an exclusive and sectional feeling,—and from it, the State debt letter, and the tenor of his public career, (for down here in this little village of New York Mr. Owen is extensively known and appreciated,) we drew some agreeable and made some editorial remarks which it appears the Journal hates to endorse. We cannot make the Journal take rubbish or our views, but if we had committed an error, Mr. Owen was in no manner accountable for it. We did not intend to accuse any party exclusively of the folly of embarrassing the State of Indiana so deplorably. We agreed with Mr. Owen that all parties had better leave discussing who was most to blame in creating the debt, and think seriously of the best means of restoring the State credit. He says rightly, 'that party and those men who shall chiefly bestir themselves in bringing about her honorable extrication under some plan that will not unduly burden her citizens, will merit and receive the gratitude of the State.' Mr. Owen himself has led the way nobly in the good work, and whether the Journal unites in the sentiment or not, we bid him God speed for the sake of the struggling and much abused State of Indiana."

### Wellington and Napoleon.

In a volume of Sayings and Writings of the Duke of Wellington, just published, the following is a letter to the Duke of Berwick, from Lord Wellington: "You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a pouncing match. Both were what the boxers call 'gluttons.' Napoleon did not manoeuvre at all. He just moved forward in the old style, in columns, and was driven off in the old style. The only difference was, that he mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery. I had the infantry he sent time in squares, and we had the French cavalry walking as if they had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well."

The Albany Evening Journal justly observes, that the man who, amid the dead and wounded of that sanguinary conflict, could write in a spirit of such indifference and levity as characterizes this letter, must be utterly lost to all the sympathies of humanity.

The following incident related of Napoleon, evinces that he was influenced by a much more creditable feeling on a similar occasion:

"He was riding late one day over a battle field, gazing on the dying and dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly 'these evening bells struck up a merry peal. The Emperor paused to listen, his heart softened, memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent happy school boy at his desk, and dismounting from his horse he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the astonishment of Rapp, who relates the circumstance, burst into tears."

### Fires.

The number of fires in Boston during the last month was forty-three,—a number entirely unprecedented in the history of the town; in New York, 32.

Several buildings were recently destroyed by fire in Cambridge, Mass., among which was the Athenaeum building of the College, with all its contents, among which was the beautiful painting by Alston of the "Panorama of Athens," on which that great artist was engaged for sixteen years; and which had been valued at \$20,000. The whole loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts has been destroyed by fire, applied by an incendiary. The Phil. Ledger says it contained the best collection of works of art in this country. Some of the principal paintings were saved, but the loss of those of the old masters it will be impossible to repair. The people gave three cheers as the portrait of Washington was brought out from the burning edifice.

Another fire has occurred at Hanea, N. Y., the work of incendiaries, which extended over nearly all the square bordered by Cayuga, Oswego, Geneva, and Green streets. Loss about \$12,000. Three men are in jail on suspicion.

The celebrated dancing den of Pete Williams, visited and described by Dickens, when he was in New York, and several other houses in the same locality, the Five Points, were recently burnt. We are glad of it.

**LARGE FIRE AT ANN ARBOR.**—\$14,000 worth of PROPERTY DESTROYED.—The Detroit papers contain the accounts of the destruction of the houses and other property at Ann Arbor. The loss is stated as follows:

The Depot establishment (belonging to the State) \$7,000 to \$8,000, no insurance. Mrs. Fuller, (warehouse, &c.) from \$2,000 to \$3,000, no insurance. J. & A. Lowry, New York city, (four barrels) \$1,250, insured \$500. F. J. B. Crane, do \$1,850, insured \$1,000. There was no insurance on the buildings destroyed, and consequently they are a total loss to their owners.

**MORMONS AND MILLERITES.**—Both Mormons and Millerites claim the great fires which have happened all over the country, as a partial fulfillment of the truth of prophecies made in behalf of their doctrines.

Miller himself, has been preaching in Boston. The destruction is now fixed to come off next December.

The Millerites who were recently committed to the workhouse at Portland, have had a new revelation since their confinement, to the effect that they did wrong in refusing to work, and they told the warden, and advise their friends to do so. They were discharged.

The Mormons possess a curious sort of sympathy, if we judge them by their public journals. A like number of the "Naevius Neighbor" puts forth a moral in this form—

"May God, who never errs, sprinkle upon every man and city, that believes the saints, as upon Pittsburgh, now and then, a hot drop."

"Hot drop" is figurative for fire, we suppose; and if God fails to execute the vengeance specified, we have little doubt that the Mormon editor could easily persuade himself to apply the torch as a proxy.

### LAW ITEMS.

**ABOLITION MEETING.**—Some boys were indicted in Rush county, Indiana, not long since for disturbing an Abolition meeting, where Hull was to make a speech. The jury acquitted them on the ground that an Abolition meeting was not a lawful assemblage, peaceably assembled for a lawful purpose. The jury considered themselves the judges of the law and the evidence.—Brookville American.

The jury were right in considering themselves judges of the law and the evidence, but were in opinion wrong in their verdict. If it should be sustained, it would establish a white slavery much worse than any black slavery that we know of.